FOR GOVERNOR, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

OF SHELBY.

FOR SENATOR, WASHINGTON BARROW.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, ABRAM L. DEMOSS. IRA P. JONES.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

tion of less importance than the Governor-

ship of Tennessee? JEFF. Davis has already

be a candidate for re-election. The reasons

that render the re-election of Gov. HARRIS a

public necessity in Tennessee, are similar to

those which will render the re-election of

JEFF. DAVIS a public necessity in the Confed-

erate States. But how can the Banner con-

sent to see Davis serve seven years? To be

consistent our neighbor must seek to depose

him, and substitute some willing instrument

of disorganization for the great revolutiona-

ry leader. Every objection, nearly, urged

against Gov. HARRIS has been made to Da-

vis. He is an old Democrat, has been de-

nounced for his radicalism, and as discrimina-

vor of his old party friends in his appoint

ments. Are we to have the Banser in the

But, we will not pursue the subject further

and then a former opponent for appearance's

ment accurate, set to work and prove it.

cations of Col. W. H. Polk,"

cent index. I believe I will take it." The

Bookseller smiled-the Essayist set to work

to examine the volume. After a general per-

usal, he returned the book, saying-"This

book has a most magnificent indez, without an

idea in the volume." So with the Colonel's

business qualifications—he has not an inci-

dent or instance in the whole volume of his

history. Is such a gentleman the proper

person to intrust, in these momentous times

with the lives of thirty thousand soldiers, the

honor and fortunes of a million of people?

Will the sober-minded and intelligent people

of this State abandon such a man as Gov.

HARRIS, who has proved himself adequate to

every emergency through which our glorious

State has yet passed, for this magnificent ex-

WILLIAM H. POLE, a name dear to Tennes see, and a man conspicuous for his wisdom, courage, and devotion to his loved State and all her cherished interests, is now before the

ficance of its objections to Gov. HARRIS.

Gov. HARRIS, said he-

There is a mething most singularly unpa-An Executive long accustomed to govern riotic in the course of those who would seek is necessarily led to discard and spurn the o divide the councils of the people and par- pelled to act by one uniform will or rule. voice of the people. -- Bonner. alize their will by attempting to turn the We clip the above from a disingenuous election of a GOVERNOR, with his present paarticle in Wednesday's Banner. Let us apply tronage, into a particular channel, which to it the touchstone of sincerity. Gov. HARmust run into their own party or their purse. RIS has already been elected for two terms of It is to be hoped that there are but few of this class .- Banner . the Governorship-four years. Another term will make six years-a short period really in

Our neighbor seems to understand his own public life, and two years less than the State position precisely. He has daguerreotyped it Constitution authorizes in the case of Goverto the life. Who is seeking to turn the elecnor. A Senator in Congress is elected for tion of Governor, with all his patronage into a particular channel, but the Banner and the six years, and instances are frequent where individuals have served several terms consefew who are following it in the support of cutively. A scat in the Senate is a position Polk? Into what party and what purses is of vast importance. Until the present crisis, the Polk movement expected to run the patronage of the State? These are considerathe Governorship of Tennessee was a position of less importance than almost any oth- tions which we regard as beneath the dignier State office. We have never beard the ty of the canvass, but we presume the Ban-Banner declaim against the length of the ner regards them as legitimate. Senatorial term, or against the propriety of

clamation of the 15th of April, where was

he? Did he exert his influence in favor of

the Separation of Tennessee from the Fede-

ral Government: We have never heard of

most all of the public men of Tennessee were

sided scarcely knew his position. When the

"patriotic sons" of Tennessee conclude to

give up such a Chief as Gov. HARRIS, they

will choose some one to take his place whose

position in that great upheaving of public

sentiment which ended in the declaration of

Tennessee Independence, was open and bold.

one of its peculiar friends serving twelve or POLITICAL PROGRAMME. - The Nushville eighteen years in it. But our neighbor may Banner puts this inquiry to the friends of say this is not an executive effice. Very well. "Is it necessary, then, to re-elect Gov The Presidency of the Confederate States is Harris for the purpose of securing his elecan executive office. The term of that office tion to the Confederate Senate, and giving is six years. Yet the Banner, whilst condemnthe State Senate an opportunity to make

ing six years service in the Governorship of John Doe Governor for two years ?" Thus far this pertinent interrogatory has Tennessee, as necessarily leading the Execunot been answered. It is rumored, however, tive to "discard and spura the voice of the that that is the programme. Harris is first people," professes to favor the Corfederate to be elected Governor (that is, if the people will ratify the edicts of the political mana-States Constitution which fixes the Presidental term at six years. What makes it less gers) and then he becomes a candidate for the Senate, leaving him the opportunity to dangerous for an executive of the Confederappoint his own successor .- Memphis Balletin ate States to serve six years? Is the posi-

The rumor here spoken of is nothing else than fiction. There is no foundation for it, except in the apprehensions of his enemies been elected President for one year. He is at who know that he has discharged his duty, the head of the Government, understands its and will not shrink from any responsibility wants, knows its resources, and what is necessary to its defence, and the prosecution of They are afraid that he will be sent to the enate, where they know he would not lend econstructionists. They know he is the sort of man the masses love, and they envy him. But, really, Gov. HARRIS is not an aspirant for Senatorial honors. He has other things to think of. Whilst his enemies are slandering him, he is engaged actively every day doing all he can to advance the cause of Southern Independence and to protect them and their children from the assaults of their

East Tennessee -- Its Position and

ting against his old party enemies and in fa-The Knoxville Whig of the 9th inst , has long article under this heading. We presume the Whig speaks the sentiments of the princi field against both HARRIS and DAVIS? We do pal leaders in that section, and that the arnot see how it can discriminate between ticle in question indicates the line of policy which they would have the people adopt. We deem it proper, therefore, to state briefly what We have already said enough to show the captious spirit of the Banner and the insigni-

1st. It proposes that the voters on the 1st of August, at the regular election, vote against the permanent Constitution of the Confederate On Wednesday, the Banner, speaking of States, to show "their abhorrence and detestation of the so-called Southern Confederacy. "Has used the immense patronage of his and their determination not to be dragged office mainly to reward the men who have | into it." been his partisan adherents, dropping in now

2d. That they vote for and elect Congress men to represent them in the Congress of the United States.

Gov. HARRIS has made two canvasses of the 31. That they vote for members of the State as the candidate of the democratic par-General Assembly pledged to the policy of a ty for Governor. He has not since 1859 been separate Government. before the people as a candidate for any posi-4th. That Mr. NELSON, the President of tion, by which he could gain "partisan adher-

the Greenville Convention, order an election ents"-consequently he had no "partisan adto be held on the same day, for delegates to herents," except those which belonged to the a Convention at Kingston. democratic party. The contest in February

5th. That the voters of East Tennessee between the Secessionists and Union men vote for and elect a Governor for that section was of no more concern to Gov. HARRIS than

to any private citizen in the State, and he These propositions manifest plainly tha had no more and no less to do with it. He the chief leaders in East Tennessee have not certainly made no "partisan adherents" in abandoned their idea of a separate State Government, and that they intend to create trou-A gentleman of this city, wishing to ascerle and strife. The Whig indeed declares that tain the facts, made an investigation relative hey will not go into the Confederate States to the political character of the appointments either by peaceable or forcible submission.

made by Gov. HARRIS, and the result of which The conclusion of the Whig's manifesto was published in the PATRIOT of the 10th. It shows that they are expecting aid from the established the fact that out of 126 appoint. ments, sixty-five were opposition, taking the last Federal Government. It says-

But should every pacific effort fail, it Presidential election as the basis, and sixtyone "partisan adherents" of the Governor, if to struggle for our independence alone. We have from the National Intelligencer, an authenit be proper to use the term. The Banner cannot get over this confounding fact, so it tic source, assurances that our constitutional and legal rights will be sustained and proendeavors to go around it, by seeking to tected against the aggressions of our uncor make the contest in February last the stanstitutional rulers; and from Robert J. Breck dard of comparison. Well, we deny the corinridge, D. D., the encouraging declaration rectness of its statement, allowing it the benthat thousands of brave and loval Kentuckefit of its own selected standard, and we ians, are ready to rally under the flag of Rob ert Anderson, the gallant defender of Fort challenge it to publish the list of appoint-Samter, for the defense of their compatriots ments, giving the position of each appointee in East Tennessee. The path of duty is clearly before us, and in the end will be the path last February. If you believe your stateof peace. Let the thousands of Union men in East Tennessee, who belong to Home Guards, drill regularly, keep up their organizations, and hold themselves in readiness to strike for "The Magnificent Business Qualifitheir independence, and to defend their right whenever called upon, and driven to that Those who are acquainted with the Colonel dread alternative!

will smile when they read the above remark-The policy of the State Government has able caption. It reminds us of an incident thus far, been conciliatory towards the peoable caption. It reminds us of an incident industry, over contents of town of the most distinguished ple of East Tennessee. It was believed that, eign enemies or domestic foes. This clause deunited support, and that we deem it unneces-British Essayists. The Essayist stepped into having been deceived by traitorous leaders a London Book Store to make a purchase. in whom they had confidence, they would Taking up one with a fascinating exterior, gradually awake to a sense of the unpatriotic he opened it at the index, which, he remarked, position in which they were placed, and finalwas "magnificent." Said he, to the book ly acquiesce willingly in the decision of the seller, "Sir, this beautiful book has a magnifi-Stare. It is evident, however, that the leaders whom the Whig represents, have been emboldened by conciliation, and will not, if they can prevent it, permit the masses who have been misled, to return to reason. They seem to have determined to carry their intrigues to a point which will insure a bloody arbi-

> MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION CALLED. - It will be seen by the following extract from a St. Louis paper, of Saturday, that a faction has made the following revolutionary call:

St Louis, Mo., July 6, 1861 .- We, the undersigned, being a majority of the committee of the Conven ion of the State of Missouri, charged with the duty of convening the said Convention, at such time prior to the third Monday of December, 1861, and at such place as they may think the public exigencies require, do hereby notity the said Convention to assemble and meet at Jefferson City in the State of Misouri, on the Twenty-Second day of July, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hun-

dred and sixty-one.
R. Wilson, J. T. Tindall, J. W. McClurg James R. McCormack, Thomas T. Gantt-Majority of the Committee.

people—summoned by thousands of voices from every portion of Tennessee to step forward and lead her patriotic sons to a successful termination of this crisis.—Banner. voring the election of "Mr. Polk" that he assumes the position against his will! If it is against Mr. Polk's will to be a candidate It is singular that the summons of "thousands of voices from every portion of Tennessee" was not heard any where except in the office of the Banner.

Alas, for the "patriotic sons" of Tennessee Harris.— Shelbyville Experitor.

if they are never led to a "successful termi- The Secession of the Fractional Parts of Tennessee and Virginia.

nation of this crisis" until Mr. Polk leads them there, they might as well fold their arms and abandon the struggle. He will be solicit for this communication a deliberate perusal. We never address the public except tions of the State States have any recognized separate existence or authority. The formanever be chosen to lead them. They have a upon questions of State or national import- and Virginia are analogous. Tennesses leader now in whom they can confide, and in- ance, and then never in a discourteous man- adopted her present Constitution on the 30th ner. We shall attempt to prove that the con- of August, 1831, at Nashville, and its presm tend to keep bim-a leader whom they know templated disintegration of the States of ble is as follows: "We, therefore, the Deleto be true. Mr. Polk may be, and we doubt not is, with the South now, and desires her Independence. But in the great struggle immediately following President Lincoln's Pro-

al in our discussions, but not necessarily too lowing amended Constitution for this State, tedious or insipid.

First. What is a State in its ordinary acceptation? Man is a political as well as a delegates were the representatives of the sovsocial animal. Hence all men, in all ages, ereign people of the whole State, and that have had rulers or laws—those that made and the Constitution had to be ratified by them be ral Government? We have never heard of his uttering a word on the subject previously to the election. He was voiceless whilst almost all of the public men of Tennessee were Magistrates and citize s--always superiors speaking whenever occasion offered. He was and inferiors. The helplessness of infancy ber of the Legislature and the Judiciary, so quiet, that the community in which he re- and old age, and the sickness and infirmities | swear upon their assumption of office, to supof manhood, contestably prove that man can- port this Constitution, and all laws passed in not live isolated and alone. Hence he is pursuance thereof by Legislative authority. forced by an inevitable necessity to live in How, therefore, can the law abiding citizens mutual dependence with his fellow man-in of Virginia and Tennessee abjure their allerelations of right and justice-controlled by giance to the Southern Confederacy, by nullilaws which guide his actions-obedient to fying and abrogating the laws, ordinance authority which enforces these laws if not and solemn compacts of the sovereign people willingly obeyed, and decides when the inter- and their representative Legislatures? ests and rights of individuals clash with each | these States have now transferred the Fedeother. A State, therefore, is a collective ral allegiance of their people to this Confidbody, composed of a multitude of individu- eracy. als united together in mutual dependence, for segregation of a sovereign State by any of their common security and protection, comits yarts or sections, is of despotic character.

> rights and conduct of its own citizens among | should rule the whole, or a minority the majori themselves-political laws, which establish ty, is the chief corner stone of all despotic, the form or fundamental principles, of gov- aristocratic governments. The Thirty Ty rument-the manner which the public au- rants of Athens, the tyrannic and haughty Nothority is to be exercised, and the regulation | bles of Genoa, Venice, Zarich, Berne, and of all its external relations with foreign na- Fribourg, claimed the right to rule the people ions. When a State can thus act independ | as a privileged minority, on account of their ent of all others, it is then a Sovereign State. | superior wisdom or fortune or family. Agsin, But what is Soereign power in a State? It once admit the principle that a few have the is the effluence and confluence of all power- right to rule the many, and you at once lethe fountain from, and to which, emanates galize a Triumvirate, such as once existed in and terminates all derived, vested or delega- Rome, when Casar, Crassus, and Pompey ted authority-itself without any source imprescriptable in the nature of man, as absorreigned Lords paramount, or a royal despotutely necessary as society, and in existence coeval with it. In absolute monarchies, sov- sat upon the throne; or a solitary despotism ereign power exists in the monarch-in aris- such as obtained in France under Louis XIV, tocracies such as foemerly were Venice and or in Spain under Phillip II, or in Rome un-Genoa, in lordly nobles-in Republics such | der Nero and Calligula. This doctrine of the as the North American and ancient Athens, in | right of a few to rule the many-a part the the people. Thus in the Sovereign States of | whole State, is the germ or seminal principle America in their collective capacity as States, of a despicable tyranny. and not in their separate parts as countie, owns, or civil districts, the sovereign power esides in the people. Sovereign power in disrupts all political and social bonds. Con-State is inseparable and indivisible, and gressional districts are divided into counties therefore cannot be divided into fractional | these into civil districts, and these into parts-such as towns, civil districts or coundes-it belongs to the entire people of a families. In the recent elections in East State as a whole, and not to the people of a Tennessee and West Virginia, many of the

division as a part. Are the several States of the Northern and outhern Confederacy independent and sovereign? They are sovereign and independent in all things not surrendered in the Coastituion of these Governments, and are considred on general principles by each as foreign states, though indeed their mutual relations are more of domestic independence than of oreign alienation.

But what relation do the divisions, such as towns, counties and civil districts, of which alliances with federal or foreign government ach State is composed, bear to their respec- as these two divisions of East Tennessee and tive States? They are in every respect de- West Virginia have. Why have the former pendent creatures of the sovereign States. not these rights? The majority of these two They cannot exist in territorial metes and divisions over these counties and civil dis ounds, they cannot elect a single officer, pay trices was not near so great as that of the any tax or exercise any functions of author himself to the intrigues of compromisers and ty or power without the express sanction of the sovereign legislative authority of the State. Suppose all the people of a congresional or civil district were to remove out of the State, would this destroy or impair the sovereign authority of the people of a State over the uninhabited portion? Therefore all overeign or independent power of these actions of counties, towns and civil disricts are merged in, and absorbed by the supreme and sovereign authority of the whole cople of a State. If this be true, upon what principle of constitutional law can any ragment of the States of Virginia or Ten esse exercise the sovereign and independent power, for any cause, to declare themselves dependent of these States, and annex themselves to any Federal Government to which

people of East Tennessee or West Virginia, n defiance of the laws and sovereign power heir States do not belong? of these States, were, upon their own respon-Again, the States, or the people thereo sibility, to invade the territory of England, have created the Federal Government, and France, or any other Power, and plunder and so too they have created all their divisions, murder their inhabitants. If any of these ounties and towns. But while they have Foreign Governments were to capture any of parted with some of their sovereign powers these self-styled independent and soverign or national purposes to the two Federal people, they would hang them as common Governments, they have not parted with a thieves and murderers. Why? Because the ingle attribute or power of sovereignty irreocably to any county, town, or civil dis-International Law regards Nations alone in their united sovereign capacity and respontrict within their environs. Again, it is stated in the Constitution, or in the Declaration of Rights of every State in this Union, "that that individuals of a section can divest themall free Governments are founded upon the authority of the people, and instituted for selves at will of State obedience and legal their peace, safety, and happiness, and as all power is inherent in them, they have the indienable and indefeasible right to alter, remany crimes with impunity. It would transorm, and abolish the government in such form States into nests of corsairs, thieves manner as they may think proper." And it and murderers, as were once Tunis, Tripod is under this undentable constitutional right and Algiers. and authority that the seceded States have separated from the Northern Abolition Conthat every part must be obedient to the will of the whole-that the whole must protect federacy. But in what State Constitution every part-that each individual member must submit to the laws of the sovereign power of a State, and without this submission of all, no protection and security can be extended to any.

has any bill of rights declared these imprescriptable, these inalienable powers, were reserved to, and could be exercised by the people separately of a county, town, or civil disrict? Hence, the doctrine that a county, or several counties or towns, have as much ight to secede from a State- as a State from ie Federal Government, is perfectly absord. Again, to prove most conclusively that the or sanction, is subversive of all stable Gov. eople of East Tennessee and West Virginia, or those of a county or town, have no right Black, vol. 1. p. 32 and 33; Story Com. on whatever to erect for themselves within the | C. vol. 1, p. 208; Kent's Com., v. 1, p. 18; risdiction of these States a separate and in- 7 Cranch, 481; Euc. Americana, v. XI, p. ependent government, or to unite the frag- | 501; Vat. chap. 3, p. 8, 9, 10; Wheat. L. of ments of other States, and form such a State N. p. 126 and 127; Adams' His. of Reps. without the express Legislative sanction of vol. 1st; Lieb. Pol. Eth., vol. 1, from p. 241 the sovereign people of these States, we will to 260; Wheaton, p. 324. ite the highest authority-the Constitutions of the two Federal Governments. These Constitutions declare, section III., article IV. That no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any other State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States without the consent of the Legislatures of the States gratifying to know that we shall not be left | concerned, as well as Congress." The Congress of the two Confederacies alone can admit new

States into their fellowship; but neither Congress can admit a new State composed of desched portions of other States, into their nion, without the sovereign sanction of the egislature of the States concerned. Thus the Constitutions of the Northern and Southern Confederacy deny the right and authority of the people of any portion of East Tenne see and West Virginia to separate themselves from their respective States without the sov- G. Slaughter, Peter G. Cox and L. C. Hall a ereign sanction of the people of those States,

Again it is declared in Article 5th of the fore the meeting, Whereupon the following Constitution of both the Federal Govern- resolutions were presented by J. P. Murray ments, "that they guarantes to every State a on behalf of the Committee, and were unan-Republican form of government, and shall protect each other against foreign invasion, and on application of the Legislature or the Executive thereof, against domestic vioence." Here both the Northern and Southern Confederacy guarantee the sovereignty tion, that he is our choice for Governor at the and integrity of each State, both against forthe right to revolt against its sovereign authority, nullify its laws, and erect a separate independence, or invite foreign armies into the State, to assist them in their foreign al-Resolved, That we earnestly request the Hon. William H. Polk to withdraw from the

expressed through their Legislatures.

legionce and annexation. We will now prove, that in all the phases canvass for Governor, as we do not desire of revolution and government through which | the harmony of the people disturbed by our people have passed, no divisions of canvass. That we make this appeal to the States, counties or towns have ever had in Hon. William H. Polk with the kindest feelour people have passed, no divisions of any respect, a recognition of a separate independent existence, or authority, but in every instance they were regarded, as absorbed by the several States and inseparable from ther In all Royal Grants, in all acts, of the British Parliament during our Colonial dependence, Great Britain never recognized the separate sovereign existence of counties, civi districts, wards of cities or town. They were absorbed by the various colonies in theh dentity and authority, and were regarded as asseparable from them. Again, our Declaration of Independence was signed by delegat rom the several States, as sovereign in their authority; and in our recogniz d independ ence by foreign powers, and especially Great Britain, in 1783 cach sovereign Great Britain, in 1783 cach sovereign State was named separately in every treaty. Again, at Philadelphia on the 3th day of July, 1778, the Thariem Articles forming our National Government were signed by "Delegates on the part and in behalf of each sovereign State." Again, in Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787, "the deputies of twelve sovereign States consenting, the Constitution was signed with the declaration that the ratification of the convention of nine States terests, are, together with experience and capacity to ably represent us in the present emergency, some of the reasons why we are for him. lication of the convention of nine State hall be sufficient to establish this Constit

ion between the States ratifying the same

Although in both of the above Congresses ome sovereign States had a larger represen-ation than others, yet each State had only

one vote to represent its sovereignty.

So far, we see not the least recognition of the existence or legal rights of any fractional portion of a State—nothing, indeed, but the sovereign power and authority of the State as an indivisable unity.

By Telegraph.

Let us now examine the formation of the

State Governments, to see if any fractional

This doctrine of sectional alienation, or the

overthrew the liberties of Romans, and

ism, such as afflicted Sparta when two Kings

versive of all stable government, but totally

counties voted with the majority of their

States for separation and an alliance with

the Southern Confederacy; while these

voters constituted respectable minorities in

civil districts and neighborhoods. Now thes

majorities of civil districts, neighborhoods,

and several counties of these divisions of the

two States, have as much right to secode

from these two divisions, and set up separate

governments for themselves, and form foreign

whole State over these divisions, and the doc-

trine that the minority should rule the ma-

jority is also applicable to their case. Then

f this doctrine be true, would it not divide

Again, the law of nations repudiates this

of the fragments of States. Suppose the

This is true of all civilized governments-

Thus have we essayed to prove that this

doctrine of sectional independence of parts of a sovereign State, despite of its authority

ernment and violative of all law. See Chit's

The Voice of Jackson County.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the

citizens of Jackson county irrespective of

party, was held in Gainsboro on the 4th inst.,

and Circuit Court being in session, the meet-

ing was represented by voters from all parts

On motion of Maj. R. P. Brooks, Joshua

Haile was called to the chair. After explain-

ing the object of the meeting to be for Jack-

son to express her voice in, and views of the

present Gubernatroial canvass, the chair

appointed R. P. Brooks, J. P. Murray, Sam

committee to draft resolutions for action be-

Resolved, That the administration of His

Excellency, Isham G. Harris, as Governor of

Tennessee, meets our unqualified approba-

ensuing August election, and that we, with-

sary for him to canvass this portion of the

State, as the united voice of the people is

On motion the meeting adjourned sine of

The Man for the Times.

Gov. Harris in politics, but these difference

have ceased to exist owing to the critical con

swerving devotion to the South and her in-

for him.

We call upon old Bedford to come out again as one man, and by their votes show to the world that gallant and chivalrous Tennessee is not only proud of her chief executive, but willing to endorse his acts—which will give glory to her and immortality to him.—Shelbyville Expositor.

JOSHUA HAILE, Chairman,

bring him before the public.

R H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

imously adopted:

W. N. BILBO.

within the State?

other counties, and formed majorities in many

What is a Sovereign State? It is a state that and opposed to the fundamental principles of

can enact civil laws, which regulate all the free government. The doctrine that a part

ga, M. W. BARR, at Louisville, Kv., is the specia and recognized agent of the Southern Associate Press, at that point, the New York Associated Fre having ceased to have any control of matter tele-graphed to newspape s south of Louisville.

No telegraph operator or agent is permitted to make up such reports. The Telegraph Company has no agency whateve in the preparation of dispatches for the press, nor is it in any manner responsible for the character or truth of this kind of news.

From New York. New York July 10 -The steamer Canada has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates of the 29th. Cotton sales Saturday, 15,000 bales, of which Speculators and Exporters took 8 000 biles at full prices, with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. highest to the lowest, as well as every mem-From Virginia. BUCKHANNOX, Va., July 10 .-- M'Clellan re-

ports that the Southerners are strongly en-trenched within two miles of his camp, and directs that all forces within a radius of forty miles shall join his column immediately.

BUCKHANNAN. July 11.—A reconnoitering party venturing too near the Southern lines one was killed and two wounded. Skirmishes during the past two days have been rather bloody. The Southerners are strongly entrenched, and if they make a determined stand, a heavy loss of life is inevitable. Mc-

RIBHMOND, July 9 .-- No news of interest to lay. The morning's papers state that Johnson's forces are at Winchester. A letter from Norfolk to the Examiner, says

Lieut. Maury, having planted heavy guns in all the approaches to that city, has gone to some other field. He will continue his la bors until the avenues leading to our principal cities are so strongly fortified that the enemy dare not attempt to pass them.

From Missouri. Sr. Louis, July 11 .- The Democrat says, Seigel had 1,200 men and ten pieces of artillery. The Southerners had 6,000 men, including many horsemen, and seven pieces of artillery. The battle in which Col. Wolf was killed, was fought Saturday, 30 miles from

Springfield. From Washington. Washington, July 11 .- The mails are entirely discontinued in Middle and West Ten-

Washington, July 11.-Difficulties regarding the Mexican Treaty preclude direct mail We will now prove that it is not only sub-Washington, July 11 .- Sepate-Fessenden reported the House bill for the payment of olunteers, appropriating \$5.750,000. Pass d. House bills were reported for appropriations neighborhoods, and these latter into distinct to carry on the Government. Referred to

Committee of the whole. Stevens hoped the Committee on wavs and means would have business up, so the Houses could adjourn Thursday next. The Committee is disposed to give the Government every thing it asks for. Lovejoy wont vote to increase the Stand-

From Maryland. BALTIMORE, July 11 .- Col. Thomas has been indicted for piracy and treason.

NEW YORK, July 11 .- The new Lord Chansellor took his sent under the title of Lord Westburg. The British Naval Commanders are not to recognize the closing of the New Grenadian ports.

From Louisville. Louisville, July 11 .- The Court decides against Brady & Davis in the Railroad case. and that the Government has a right to stop

these States into an innumerable number of separate and independent republics, aristo-Louisville, July 11 .- Gen. Scott's supression of the telgraphic correspondence cracies, or monarchies-some of domestic and others of foreign allegiance. For the people has suppressed "Cleveland's" Cincinnati Enof these petty governments would have the sovereign right to ally themselves with any quirer's correspondence. This is a misfortune, the only reliable reports thence came through "Cleveland." The Cincinnati Comgovernment they might select. Would this mercial of this morning has the following: not disorganize the social and political bonds "It is refreshing after reading some of the of counties, districts and neighborhoods, and pitiful, whining, sneaking, snarling parasubvert all stable and uniform government graphs with which the Editorial columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer are filled to open the Louisville Democrat or Journal, and note the doctrine of the independence and sovereignty manly earnestness which the Editors of those papers are standing up for the Government? The Louisville Journal of this morning

has the following: "The Courier calls some of Gen. Rousseau? men hard looking chaps. Well, hard looking chaps are often hard fighting chaps. Soft ooking fellows generally figure better in ladies drawing-rooms than in warrior's battle-The Louisville Telegraphic agent of the

Southern Confederacy calls Rousseau's men ragamuffins. That's venturing pretty far. The slandered soldiers across the river may sibility, and not in their fractional parts and have in them a spark of something dangerawless arrogations. Besides this doctrine ous. A ragamuffin who insulted one of them last week very suddenly ceased to be a ragamuffin, for he didn't have a rag left upon his responsibility, legalizes and encourages the infraction of all law and the commission of

QUINCY, Ill., July 11 .- The State cavalry appeared at Monroe Station, Missouri, and outed the Federalists, burning the Station House, six coaches, and eighteen cars, and tore up the track on each side of the town. A messenger is here for assistance. He reports Colonel Smith and fifty men prisoners.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, July 11 .-- The Quaker City captured the Warwick, with 5,000 sacks of coffee, mostly owned in Richmond. From Wisconsin

MILWAURIE, July 11 .- The Banks and Bankers have paid the Zouaves 1,000 dollars in gold for shooting their fellow-citizens.

Read This! --- Remedy For Hog Chelera!! NEW MARKET, EEST TENN.,

Messrs. Clark, Gregory & Co., Nashville, Tenn. : We have heard many inquiries made about the use and benefit of your Ambrosial Oil in cases of Hog Cholera. That all may have an opportunity to test its utility for themselves, we give the prescription as used by ourselves and others. As soon as possible after you discover the

disease in the hog give one table spoonfull mixed with two spoonsfull of milk or water. Bathe the back of the ears and along the back-bone with the Ambrosial Oil or spirits of Turpentine. Repeating the dose three times during the day. Nearly all the cases thus treated coming

inder our notice, have been effectually cured. To be effectual give in the early stage of the disease, and keep the bog from water nntil he shows decided symptoms of improve-Respectfully, WM. HAMMOND, A. A. BLACKBURN,

In confirmation of the above, I cheerfully recommend the Ambrosial Oil, as I have given it a trial with my hogs, with great success. saved some that appeared to be in the last stage of the disease. I boiled in two quarts meal one half bottle and gave to my their feed. Residence Front Street, near Broad, Nash ville, July 1st, 1861.

Further evidence from Mr. John Bryant-Long Island P. O., Ala., April 18, 1861. Who affirms that he has found Ambrosial Oil good for what the proprietors recommend t-when he goes on to say : I had a hog nearly dead with Hog Cholera, and as I had never known one cured, I concluded as an experiment, to give the hog some Ambrosial Oil. I gave the Oil in a spoon with sweet milk, and strange to say two dos-

ings for him and his friends who desire to es saved me several dollars worth of pork, Resolved, That the proceedings of this neeting be published in the Republican Sanner, Nashville Patriot and Union and for the bog got well in a few bours. JOHN BRYANT. july-I2, 1861, dlww4.

Bite of a Rattlesnake Cured in Five

Minutes. MESSES. PERRY DAVIS & SON-Gents: A merchant of L'innoeus, in this State, informs me that recently one of his sons was severely bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake, from the effects of which he suffered most We have at this issue of our paper, as will dreadfully. The family chancing to have some of Perseen, placed the name of ISHAM G. HARRIS ry Davis' Pain Killer in the house immediately comat our mast head for Governor. We do this menced bathing the bitten place, without knowing knowing that it no less reflects the will of the whether it would or not, afford the least relief, but people of Bedford, than it meets with our in-dividual approbation. surprising as it may seem, the poison was soon observ-True, we have differed heretofore with ed to exude from the wound, and in five or ten minutes the young man fell asleep, entirely free from pam, or any effect from the bite, excet the flesh wound, which healed very soon. By giving publicity to this fact in lition of our country. His manly and bold your pamphlet designed for Southern and Western disistance to the usurping power of an abolition vernment—in refusing to obey the call of more or less abound, it might serve the cause of hu ola for volunteers—and his firm and un-

> Yours Respect H. BLAKESLEY, St. Louis, Mo.

To Ice Consumers. ON and after SUNDAY, JUNE 30th, our Ice Del pots will be closed at 9 A. M., until 5 P. M., on Sundays, with the exception of 49 College street. Aporders from the country accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention.

June 25-1m. CONRAD, CHANDLER & CO.

manity and be the means of supplying an artile, the

rant of which has long been experienced.

Mew Advertisements.

A Book for Every Volunteer. MAHAN'S OUTPOST DUTY &c., &c., an elementary treaties on Advance Guard, Outpost, an

etachment service of troops, and the manner of post ig and handling them in presence of an enemy, in ended as a supplement to the system of Tactics, by D H. MAHAN, Professor of military and civil engineer ng and science of war. For sale in Nashville JOHN YORK & Co., 38 Union street. july-11, 1861.

Telegraph Chalvheate Spring. THIS WATER IS BROUGT FOUR HUNDRED

FEET IN TEN SECONDS W. DUNN takes pleasure in informing the public that he is now ready to wait on all who may tyor him with a call.

This Spring is situated on the East side of Cumbe "Haste paper to that happy presence, whence only unhappy I am banished; kiss that fair correcting hand which lays new plasters to my lighter hurts, but to my greater wound applieth nothing. Say thou comest from pining, languishing, despairing, Esskx."—Robert, Earlof Essex to Queen Elizabeth. and river, at the end of the Wire Bridge FAMILIES, FROM \$4 TO \$6; ONE PERSON, \$2; BY THE DRINK, 5 CENTS-Payment in advance

ANALYSIS.

Carbonate of Iron, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carb nate of Lime, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphats of Lim duriate of Magnesia, Muriate of Soda.

The specific gravity of fresh water was 1.01222 istilled water being taken as the standard.

I understand that the water has already been beneficial to several invalids. It will be beneficial to reater degree when taken fresh from the Spring, rould pronounce it stimulant and tonic, and adapt Clellan was to have attacked them this mornasequently, to cases of debility, accompanied wit anomic condition of the system, and contra-indica a anomic condition of the ed in plethoric and inflamatory states RICHARD O. CURREY. There is no doubt that the Spring kept by Mr. DUNN at the Eastern end of the Suspension Bridge good Chalybeate water, and that it is a sapted to me

> B. W. HALL, M. D., R THOMPSON M D HENRY CAROW, M T. R. JENNINGS, M. D., BOYD McNAIRY, M. D.

Dividend Notice PHE Stockholders of the 'NASHVILLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY are hereby notified that a Dividend of per cent, for the past six months has been ordered t

july-1, 1861.

July 9-1w JAS. H. KENDRICK, Secretary. House & Lot on M'Lemore Street PURSUANT to a decree rendered by the Chancer Court at Nashville, on the 11th May, 1861, in th

cases of James Young vs. A Brasher and others, at Mary A. Brasher vs. James Young and others, I w ell at public sale, at the Court House in Nashville SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861, the House and Lot-Asa Brasher, on the East—side of M'Lemore Street, b-tween Church and Broad. The Lot is fifty feet from by ninety deep, and is part of Lot No. 163 in the pla of Nashville. Terms, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, with aterest, and free from redemption.

WHEAT! WHEAT!! Rock City Mills.

WE are buying WHEAT and CORN, for which we are pre-ared to pay Cash. Farmers and Receivers having either for sale will please give us a cail

Office at the Mills. GORDON, BAUMAN & CO Nashville, July 3, 1861.—3m

Notice to Bond Holders. OFFICE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD CO.,) Nashviile, Tenn., July 4, 1861. PHT interest due 1st July, 1861, on the Bonds of t Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company wife e paid at the office of the Company, in Nashville eur., on presentation of the Coupons, accompanies by the certificate of the Comptroller of the State, that

he payment may lawfully be made.

The Legislature of the State, by recent enactment ving prohibited the payment of interest on such of se Bonds as were owned on the 15th day of Apr 861, or may now be owned by citizens or corpora ons of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America; and constituted the State Comproller the sole judge of the question, as to whom yment can lawfully be made.

W. A. GLEAVES, Treasurer.

Louisville and Nashville RAILROAD.

A PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAIN will leav Every Morning, at 7:50, OR RICHLAND, (CAMP TROUSDALE,

and intermediate soints, and returning, Leave Richland at 3:30 P. M This arrangement to ocntinue until further notice ny advertisement in conflict with this will be inop

JOHNSON HOUSE. Huntsville, Alabama.

Proprietor, in 1855, is still open for the commodation of transient gentlemen, and rnishing single meals at all reasonable hours It is not inferior in its comforts to any House be It is not interior in its Counsville, being supplie tween New Orleans and Louisville, being supplie with Spring Mattrasses and Gas in the Bed Room and the Table and Bar with everything regardless st that can under the present circ july9,1861-1m.
The Memphis Bulletin and Nashville Patriot cop.

for one month, and send account to this office wille Indolendent.

Nashville, Tenn., July 3d, 1861.

BY virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed that the interest last inst., I hereby give notice that the interest. aid bonds are not owned now, or were not owned or subsequently to the 15th of April, 1861, by citizen or corporations of the non-slaveholding States of th United States of America. Satisfactory proof of own ership on and after the 15th of April, will be reor he party is not personally well known, taken before ter an oath in the county where taken. Citizens an or porations of friendly foreign powers will be paid i terling or other exchange. J. T. DUNLAP, rling or other exchange.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS !! BARGAINS

Dry-Goods at Auction Prices! We invite the city and country buyers to this Stock of foods, as it is a rare thing to find so fine a lot of oods outside of a regular house. The stock consists of Ginghams, Plain and Cross Barred Muslins, Bereges, hallys, Brilliants, fine Mulls, Muslins, Tarletons, Musquito Nettings, Irish Linens, and various other goods too numerous to mention. The goods must be closed out this week, regardless of price; so call early if you want Bargains.

HARDY BROS! want Bargains. HARDY BROS. No. 42 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.

Athecler & Atilson's

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS,

REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in being able Amnounce that, not only is the price of the WHEFLER & WILSON MACHINE GREATLY REDUCED so as to place it beyond all fair competition, but IM
PROVEMENTS of the most important kind have re
cently been made in its structure. These improve
ments consist, principally, of

DOUBLE PLATES, table for fine and heavy plantation work; SHIFTING HEMMER, which enables the operator to change from plain sew ing to beaming in an instant;

NEW GLASS FOOT. A NEW PATENT, belonging exclusively to the Wheeler & Wilson Company, by the aid of which the operator can see the needle as it enters the cloth, and watch its progress. This is pronounced one of the greatest improvements ever made in Sewing Machines. NO LEATHER PAD!

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With these improvements and low prices, there is nexcuse for buying inferior machines

The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and ex-

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Will receive in a few days HARPER'S LIBRARY

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THOMPSON & CO., A. C & A. B. BEECH., L. F. BEECH,

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SOUTH-WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY. NASHVILLE, July 1, 1861. THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE of this Co.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE of this Company has been removed from Louisville, Ky., to this city. Office on Cherry street, in the building occupied by the Gas Light Company.

july2-lw* THOS. L. CARTER, Secretary. Corporation Taxes.

CITY HALL, June 21, 1861. TAX PAYERS are hereby notified that the Taxes for Corporation purposes for the year 1861, will be lue, according to law, on the FIRST OF JULY, and that they must call at the Collector's Office, upper of the Market House, and pay the same. The t dulgence can be given. Those interested will pleas

DRUMS! FIFES!! nor \$10 to \$15: Bass \$18 to \$25. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention and satisfac-tion guaranteed. Also FIFES of qualities from 50 cts to \$2. For Wood Drums apply to the old Music House

Wanted to Rent. SMALL HOUSE containing 3 or 4 rooms, ce

Shoemakers Wanted

TEN or FIFTEEN Shoemakers wanted to make Kin and Thick Work. Constant employment and B. U. & G.

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GOODS,

Are now receiving their

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SEASON.

Figured Grenadines. Embroidered Poplins, Embroidered English Bareges Organdle Muslins, Figured Linen Cambric,

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SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SYRUP. 75 hhds Louisiana Sugar; 50 bbls Lovering's powses; lasses; 100 balf bbls Plantation £0 packages St. Louis Gol-

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BRANDIES, WINES, &c. 50 boxes Bitters;

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. 25 kegs A J Smith's Pancake Tobacce; 50,060 Superior Havana Cigars—various bri

CANDLES AND SOAP. boxes Star Candles; 50 boxes Stearine Candles; iff " Tallow " Tallow " 150 boxes Soap, various

FLOUR. 100 bbis extra Family Flour; 100 " " Superline " 100 bags Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour. SUNDRIES.

100 casks Soda; berts; 1000 pounds Bar Lead, 10 bbis English Walnuts; 500 bags Shot, assorted 100 dozen Broom; sizes; 100 doz Zine Wash Boards; 100 dozen Fresh Cove Oys- 500 reams Wrapping Pa-

EDWARDS, HARRIS & CO. TRAVELERS. WHEN you go to New York, drive direct to the SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of louston street, conducted on the European plan

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Brandies, Wines, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c., &c.

VV selected stock of Groceries, Tobaccos, Liquors, &c., comprised in part as follows, to which we re-25 " Charified " dered Sugar; 20 bbls Coffee; 20 boxes D R Loaf Sugar; 100 bbls Plantation Molas- 50 half bbls Refined Mo-

Molasses; den Syrup;
50 bbls Refined Molasses; 50 pks New Oricans Gol50 bbls Lovering's D R den Syrup;
Crushed Sugar; 100 bags Baltimore Rio 50 bags Old Gol Java Cof-

100 bags New Orleans Rio 50 bags Laguira Coffee WHISKY. 100 " Tenn. White " Whisky; 100 " Ky. D D " 50 bbis Smith's Old Re-105 packages Old Rye Whis-ky; 2 puncheous of Irish and Scotch Whisky.

10 quarter casks A Seig- 10 casks Madeira Wine; nette's Branky; 10 " pale Sherry Wine, 10 quarter casks Otard, 25 " Old Port " Duprey & Co's Brandy, 5 " Sweet Malaga " 20 qr casks Rochelle Bran- 10 " Dry " " dy; 50 pks Ginger Wine; 10 qr casks United Pro- 50 baskets Champagne; prietor's Brandy; 25 boxes Claret; 100 pks American Brandy; 25 pks Lemon Cordial;

25 pks Holland Gmj 10 casks Rum;

Salt; Black Teas; 500 bbls Kanawha Salt; 100 dozen Buckets; 1000 kegs Nails and Spikes, 50 nest Tubs; 500 boxes Glass Ware; 25 sacks S S Almonds; 500 Reels Cotton Rope; 50 bbis Pecans and Fil-

ters;
25 cases Sardines, % and 50 bags Pepper;
25 % Allspice;
25 % Allspice;
25 % Allspice;
25 % Allspice;
25 % Seround Mustard;
26 pks Raisins;
26 % Fire Crackers;
27 % Bobble Cider Vinegar;
28 % Bobble XX Allspice;
30 bbls Cider Vinegar;
30 % Sobble XX Allspice;
30 % Fire Crackers;
30 % Fire Crackers;
30 % Bobble XX Allspice;
30 % Fire Crackers;
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30 % Fire C With a variety of other articles